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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI—XXVIII

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All of the fungi represented on the accompanying plate are polypores and most of them common species, occurring on dead wood and aiding in the destruction of timber. Some of them may attack living wood, especially when weakened from other causes. The figures were drawn from fresh specimens by Miss Eaton.

Pycnoporus cinnabarinus (Jacq.) P. Karst.

Trametes cinnabarina (Jacq.) Fries

CINNABAR-COLORED PYCNOPORUS

Plate 6. Figure 1. $\times 1$

Pileus convex-plane, dimidiate, laterally extended, reviving the second season, $4-6 \times 5-10 \times 0.5-1$ cm.; surface azonate, rugulose, pruinose to tomentose, at length glabrous, the color changing from light-orange to cinnabar-red, often fading with age; margin acute, except in large plants faintly zonate; context floccose, elastic, zonate, reddish; tubes nearly equaling the context, firm, minutous within, the mouths small, 2-3 to a mm., regular, coccineous, dissepiments rather thin, entire; spores smooth, hyaline, $6-8 \times 2-3 \mu$.

A highly-colored species occurring on dead wood of various deciduous trees in the United States and Canada. It is not unusual to find it on old cherry logs in open fields. A thinner plant, *P. sanguineus*, is one of our commonest tropical species.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF FUNGI

Poronidulus conchifer (Schw.) Murrill*Polystictus conchifer* (Schw.) Sacc.

SHELL-BEARING PORONIDULUS

Plate 6. Figure 2. $\times 1$

Pileus thin, coriaceous, dimidiate to flabelliform, usually narrowly attached, conchate, springing from a sterile, cup-like structure, which usually appears on the mature sporophore near the base, $1.5-2 \times 2-4 \times 0.1-0.2$ cm.; surface white to isabelline, with pale-latericeous zones, finely tomentose to glabrous, the sterile portion avellaneous, with narrow, black, concentric lines; margin thin, concolorous, undulate; context very thin, membranous, white, less than 1 mm. in thickness; tubes short, about 1 mm. long, thin-walled, white, mouths angular, irregular, 3 to a mm., edges thin, uneven, dentate; spores ellipsoid, smooth, hyaline.

Very common on dead elm branches in the eastern United States and Canada. It occurs rarely on a few other deciduous trees. None of our other polypores produce the peculiar sterile cups, which appear on the fertile hymenophores as "shells."

Polyporus Polyporus (Retz.) Murrill*Polyporus brumalis* (Pers.) Fries

WINTER POLYPORUS

Plate 6. Figure 3. $\times 1$

Pileus circular, convex to plane, slightly umbilicate at times, $2-8 \times 0.2-0.4$ cm.; surface fuliginous, more rarely yellowish-brown, hispid-squamulose to minutely hispid; margin at first inflexed, thin, fimbriate, often becoming wavy or lobed; context milk-white, membranous, 1-3 mm. thick; tubes adnate, white to pallid, 1-2 mm. long, cylindric, mouths circular, regular, 2-3 to a mm., edges at first thick, becoming thin and often dentate with age; spores cylindric, subcurved, hyaline, $7-8 \times 2-3 \mu$; stipe central, solid, woody, equal, squamulose, avellaneous, not black at the base, 2-3 cm. long, 3-7 mm. thick.

Common in North America and Europe, especially northward, on decayed fallen branches, stumps, and roots of various deciduous trees. It may be found at almost any time during the winter months, as well as in autumn. Species of this form, with central stipe, constitute the genus *Polyporus* as at present limited, which includes nearly forty North American species.

Bjerkandera adusta (Willd.) P. Karst.*Polyporus adustus* (Willd.) Fries

SCORCHED POLYPORUS

Plate 6. Figure 4. $\times 1$

Pileus cespitose-imbricate, decurrent, sometimes effused, conchate, fleshy-tough or corky, somewhat flexible when dry, $2-4 \times 4-8 \times 0.2-0.4$ cm.; surface undulate, indistinctly zonate, especially near the margin, finely tomentose or villose, isabelline with slightly darker markings; margin thin, undulate, sterile, pallid, usually becoming black as though scorched; context fibrous-corky, white, 1-3.5 mm. thick; tubes short, 1 mm. or less, smoky-white to blackish within, mouths regular, angular, 5-6 to a mm.; spores ellipsoid-allantoid, smooth, hyaline, $3-5 \times 1.5-2.5 \mu$.

This is a cosmopolitan species, very abundant everywhere on dead wood and known under many names. Its grayish-black hymenium will distinguish it from most other polypores.

Tyromyces amorphus (Fries) Murrill*Polyporus amorphus* Fries

RED-TUBED TYROMYCES

Plate 6. Figure 5. $\times 1$

Pileus coriaceous, sessile, effused-reflexed, or occasionally resupinate, $0-2 \times 1-3 \times 0.1-0.3$ cm.; surface whitish or cinereous, villose-pubescent or tomentose, marked with narrow concentric zones; context white, 1-2 mm. thick; tubes less than 2.5 mm. long, the mouths angular, thin-walled, flesh-colored to orange or brick-red, averaging 2-4 to a mm.; spores allantoid, hyaline, $4-5 \times 1-2 \mu$; cystidia none; hyphae not much branched, 3-5 μ .

This species is rare in most sections, having been found on pine and a few other conifers in the northern United States and southern Canada. The above description is taken from an article by Overholts in *Mycologia* for September, 1917. In Europe the species has been frequently found on pine and fir and has received several names, one of which was assigned by Sowerby in 1814 and taken up by Romell as *Polyporus irregularis* (Sow.) Romell.

Cerrena unicolor (Bull.) Murrill*Daedalea unicolor* Fries

ONE-COLORED CERRENA

Plate 6. Figure 6. $\times 1$

Pileus coriaceous, sessile, imbricate, dimidate to flabelliform, conchate, often laterally confluent, $2.5-3.5 \times 5-10 \times 0.1-0.3$ cm.; surface villose-strigose, rugose, zonate, plicate, isabelline to fulvous, becoming avellaneous with age and blackish and nearly glabrous behind; margin acute, undulate to lobed, paler, zonate, strigose-tomentose; context very thin, membranous, white, homogeneous, scarcely 1 mm. thick; tubes decurrent, labyrinthiform, 1-3 mm. long, white or isabelline to fuliginous or umbrinous, averaging 2 to a mm., edges acute, uneven, soon becoming dentate-lacerate, giving the hymenium an irpiciform appearance; spores ovoid, smooth, hyaline, $4-6 \times 3-4 \mu$; cystidia none.

Very common on dead wood in the north temperate zone. It has been found to be parasitic on several deciduous trees. The walls of the furrows soon split up into teeth resembling those of *Coriolus prolificans* or some species of *Hydnum* or *Irpex*.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.